THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. IV., No. 183. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1854. Price, St. Drs. 15 ℔ Annum.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE *CONFUCIUS*, steam-tug, is ready to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* Rivers at the following tariff of charges:—

	17 feet draft and under.	*over 17 to 18.*	*over 18.*
From *Shanghae* to *Gutzlaff* bearing S. by W.......	300	350	400
From *Shanghae* to *Woosung* outside the marks	150	175	200
From *Woosung* to *Gutzlaff* ..	200	225	250

And the same inwards.

For occasional service $20 per hour.

Vessels requiring steam outwards are requested, if possible, to give 3 days notice.

The steam-tug office, for the present, will be at H. Fogg & Co.'s Store.

T. W. DEARBORN,
Commander.

Shanghae, September 30th, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. MACKRILL SMITH, in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN PATON WATSON in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December last.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, 2nd January, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY, is authorized to sign our Name by Procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, January 1st, 1854.

NOTICE.

A Branch of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, is established here from this date.

NUN CHANDEER, *Agent.*

Shanghae, 2nd January, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. LEWIS HELBLING and Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR are admitted Partners in our Firm.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

Shanghae, 2nd January, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. A. BIDET is authorized to sign for me by Procuration.

D. REMI.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1854.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the partnership between Adam Sykes, Gustav Christian Schwabe, Benjamin Butler and George Stormont Spreckley, trading at *Shanghae* under the firm of SYKES, SCHWABE & Co., is this day dissolved by lapse of time.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 31st December, 1853.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the business heretofore carried on at Shanghae by Messrs. SYKES, SCHWABE & Co., will be continued by Gustav Christian Schwabe, Johann Friederich Heinrich Trautmann and James Crossley under the firm of

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 2nd January, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Oliver Everett Roberts, in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae*, ceased on the 30th of June last.

WETMORE & Co.

Shanghae, 31st December, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and reponsibility of Mr. CHAS. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last. And Mr. William Gregson Aspinall, has been admitted as a Partner therein from the same date.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.

Shanghae, 28th October, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WARDLEY in our Firm, terminated on the *29th of September last.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the business of the House will be conducted as before by Mr. D. JOHNSON, under the same Name, which Mr. F. B. JOHNSON is authorized to sign.

Mr. JAMES BOWMAN will sign for us in *Shanghae* by Procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between Yorick Jones Murrow and James Stephenson under the Style or Firm of MURROW, STEPHENSON & Co., has been this day dissolved. The undersigned, assuming the responsibility of the said Firm, will in future conduct the business on his own account and in his own name.

Y. J. MURROW.

Hongkong, 2d January, 1854.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
Established 1803.
Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

Capital:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1852.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

Established 1710.
Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND. Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH. Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART. Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE Managers of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

R. S. Walker, *Hongkong.*
E. Warden, *Shanghai.*
T. Marshall, *Singapore.*
A. Emerson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras,* or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents in China for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

Risks are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premium, *without incurring responsibility,* and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6°/ₒ per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, if not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept Marine Risks payable in *China, London,* or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices, to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea Risk.	*Harbour Risk.*
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,........	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,......	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; & Pale SHERRY; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co., of London. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies SHANGHAE ALMANAC for 1854,—$2 per Copy.
BOOKS OF THE T'HAE-PING-WANG DYNASTY,—$2 per Copy.
CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,—$2 per Copy.
A GRAMMAR OF THE SHANGHAE DIALECT,—$2 per Copy.

ALSO,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
PROTESTS, English and American.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
BILLS OF LADING, per Steamer and Ship.
And a variety of Printed forms in daily use.

PUBLICATIONS ON HAND,

A NEW TEA TABLE just out from 5s. to 6s. and Taels 6-60., at $1 each, on card or paper.
REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.
NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, 2d Edition, by Walter Macfarlane, Esq.
REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN,* "BARBARIAN."

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 1854.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

EDINBURGH and Burton Strong ALE; Allsop's and Bass' INDIA PALE ALE; and Barclay & Perkin's STOUT,—(bottled by *W. & J. Lockett*). Apply to

C. M. DONALDSON.

Shanghae, 27th January, 1854.

FOR SALE.

DR. MORRISON'S DICTIONARY complete —4 bound Volumes and 2 extra parts—in good preservation.

N.-C. Herald Office,
Shanghae, 23d January, 1854.

FUNEREAL CYPRESS SEEDS.

A few Packets of the SEED of this Ornamental Tree, have arrived from the Tea Country, and are for Sale. Apply to

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, January 5th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN Invoice of very Superior WINDOW GLASS in assorted sizes from 32½-inches by 21½-inches to 46-inches by 32.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, SAUTERNE and MADEIRA, from Henry Tatham & Co., London. Also, a few Hogsheads of fine DRAUGHT PORTER, from Whitbread & Co.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD. Apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

PALE SHERRY from Messrs. Ysasi & Co., London. Apply to

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

HOUSES.

FOR LEASE OR SALE.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS, about Ten mow, lately occupied by William Hargreaves, Esq. Apply to

Wm. THORBURN.

Shanghai, 27th January, 1854.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HALL,

Sail-maker,

RESPECTFULLY begs to inform Commanders of vessels resorting to this port; that he has commenced business in the above line, and from his knowledge of Sail-making gained from long practical experience, he trusts, through strict attention to orders, to merit a share of the Public patronage.

Sail Loft at the store of Messrs. P. F. Richards & Co., where all orders will be received.

Shanghae, 26th January, 1854.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER:
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAD AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE 125th FRANKFORT STATE LOTTERY,

Guaranteed by the Government of the free City of Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

On the 29th March the drawing commences, and will be continued daily until the 22nd of April, 1854.

The following large Prizes will be gained:—

1 Premium of Florins		100,000	=	£ 8,330
1 Prize ,,		100,000	=	8,330
1 Ditto ,,		50,000	=	4,170
1 Ditto ,,		20,000	=	1,670
1 Ditto ,,		15,000	=	1,250
1 Ditto ,,		12,000	=	1,000
2 Ditto of 5,000 Fls.	=	10,000	=	840
4 Ditto of 4,000 ,,	=	16,000	=	1,340
8 Ditto of 2,000 ,,	=	16,000	=	1,340
100 Ditto of 1,000 ,,	=	100,000	=	8,330
100 Ditto of 300 ,,	=	30,000	=	2,500
5,780 Ditto of 100 ,,	=	578,000	=	48,200
10 Premiums	..	7,780	..	650
6,000 Shares.	•	Fls. 1,064,780		£88,000 Sterl.

12 Florins equal to One Pound Sterling.

The last drawn of the first 12 *Prizes will receive the Premium of* 100,000 *fls. consequently one share may gain about* £10,700.

The above State Lottery, established in 1789, offers the best, fairest, and safest investment of any like Continental distribution. There are 18,430 Tickets and 6,000 Prizes, the smallest prize being £7. 10s. Sterling. The drawing will take place in the presence of the public, at the Lottery Hall, Frankfort, under the immediate control of a select committee appointed by the High Senate.

In this Lottery every number is drawn, whether blank or prize, and its fate distinctly marked in the official list, a copy of which will be forwarded to each foreign Shareholder.

PRICE OF SHARES.

One Whole Share £10. One Half-Share £5.
One Quarter-Share £2. 10s.

The following advantages are given by taking a number of Shares:—

5 Shares, or.... 10 Half ditto, or.. 20 Quarter ditto..	£ 45	10 Shares, or.... 20 Half ditto, or.. 30 Quarter ditto..	£ 80
20 Shares, or............ 40 Half ditto, or.......... 80 Quarter ditto..........	£ 150		

Shares and prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are now specially appointed for the sale of shares for home and foreign countries, and have given security sufficient to fulfil every engagement towards the shareholders.

The Prizes will be paid in the East Indies and China through an Established Bank.

J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS.
Bankers and Appointed Government Lottery Contractors, Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

☞ Apply, without delay, to Messrs. J. A. Schwarzschild & Sons, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine; or those who prefer it, may direct their letters and remittances to Messrs. A. Schwarzschild & Co., 26, Lombard-st., London.

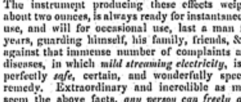
FRANKFORT STATE LOTTERY.

WITH reference to the terms of the above advertisement, intending purchasers are informed that remittance of monies for purchase of J. A. Schwarzschild & Co.'s Shares, may be made through Mr. F. Algar, Colonial Agent, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, who will in such cases protect the interests of Colonial Shareholders.

London, October 1st, 1853

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

Pulvermacher's Patent Portable
HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,



For Personal use,
(*Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.*)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and tooth-ache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., (*and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts*); and by it's *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity,* is a perfectly *safe,* certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—The Royal College of Physicians, The Royal College of Surgeons, The Royal British Associations, The Academie Nationale de Medicine, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.;* the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.)

☞ Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, 103, Leadenhall Street, & 71 Regent Street, London; also in China, by Mr. JOHN LEMON, *Hongkong;* and Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above CHAINS from $2 to $11 each, and a few powerful BATTERIES at $25 each.

Also, a few VOLTAMETERS, &c., &c.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1853.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1854.

BIRTH.—At Shanghae, on the 19th instant, Mrs. William Kay, of a Daughter.

BIRTH.—At Shanghae, on the 23rd instant, Mrs. C. E. do Rozario, of a Son.

◆

Erratum—In our Shipping List, Captain Lacy, *did not go as passenger in the "Time."*

The important "Notification[*]" which issued from the U. S. Consulate, on the 20th instant, makes Shanghae,—for the present,—a free port to American vessels, and of course, to all vessels under "other foreign flags," if they choose to avail themselves of such a precedent.

We will now give a review of the history of this much vexed question of the Duties. It has reached the point at last, which our merchants urged should have been established in the first instance,—when their arguments were all thrust aside, as emanating from parties too deeply interested.

When the insurrection took place, on 7th September last, and the power of the government in this district was scattered to the four winds, and when our merchants were about to take advantage of the occasion to indulge themselves in "a saturnalia of smuggling," (as the *Hongkong Register* expressed it,) the British and American Consuls stepped forward and demanded the full payment of the duties, "either in silver or promissory "notes," as the only condition upon which the vessels should leave the port—the former, justifying his course chiefly on the proposition "that the inability "of the one Government to enforce its "rights owing to calamities which beset "it, so far from being a reason why the "other should take advantage of the cir-"cumstances to ignore its rights, forms in "truth, the strongest argument for their "honest recognition"—while the latter Consul, in straightforward and unadorned language, informed his countrymen, that the treaty obligation to pay was "without reservation or proviso of any "kind," and, "was in force as long as the "treaty exists, under any circumstances." No doubt, both the Consuls were actuated by what they conceived to be their duty, but both of them were wrong. The generous sentiments of the British Consul were misapplied; for the weakness of a Government is in fact, its *fault*. If a Government becomes so weak as to be unable to exercise its own functions, "its rights" vanish with its power—and H. M.'s Consul, in his subsequent course towards the Chinese Government, appears to have acted entirely upon the truth of this proposition. The argument of the U. S. Consul was fully as untenable; for the treaty obligation to pay the duties, instead of being "without reservation or proviso of any kind," depends entirely upon the fulfilment of counter obligations on the part of the Chinese, and is in force *only* according to circumstances. But the merchants of both countries had to submit to the order of their authorities, and when the Americans remonstrated with their Commissioner against the Edict of the Consul, they only received a severe lecture upon *moral* as well as treaty obligations.

So, in the first instance, the British and American authorities pursued a common course; but when the Taoutae,—backed by an Imperial fleet and army,—appeared in the place to resume his old functions, they went opposite ways.

That our readers abroad may understand more clearly the subject, we will here state, that when Samqua returned to Shanghae, his intention was to re-establish himself at the Custom-house on the Bund, in the midst of the foreign Community, but as he could not do this without a military force, sufficiently large to protect him from the Insurgents, he was prevented, on the ground that the foreign settlement might then become a theatre of bloody conflict, in which the lives and property of foreigners would be jeopardized.—This is one of the most important hinges of the question, and many arguments may be adduced both for and against the right of the foreigner thus to thwart the Taoutae in his object. We will not discuss that question now, but simply remark that foreigners justified themselves in this affair on the ground of *self-defence*. They felt confident that neither of the belligerent parties had the power, however much they had the will to protect, and therefore it was decided to exclude *all* armed Chinese from the foreign settlement.

Samqua being thus driven from the land, took to the water, and endeavoured to establish his Custom-house on board the *Antelope* which was anchored among the foreign shipping; but the same arguments which were brought against an armed force about the Custom-house on shore, were brought with equal force against an armed Custom-house afloat, and the *Antelope* was driven away from among the foreign shipping, as a dangerous neighbour. The unfortunate Taoutae thus driven from pillar to post, was at his wit's end to know what to do. Meantime, considerable correspondence took place between him and the foreign authorities.

We refer first to the correspondence with H. M.'s Consul from the 10th to 18th Oct. (published in full in the *North-China Herald* No. 169 October 22nd.) Samqua here announces that he had returned to this port by order of his superiors, to attend to the collection of the Customs according to the old regulations, and asks of the Consul "to empower him to act." He is informed, that until the City of Shanghae is re-taken by the Imperialists, and the Custom-house re-established, the question of the Duties would not be considered.

Samqua then wrote to request that the arrears of duties should be paid to him, and to be plainly informed whether the Consul himself would collect the new duties on his behalf, or whether the Chinese authorities would have to collect them from "the native merchants" through the Custom-houses of Pih-sin and Heu-sze? He is then informed of the "provisional arrangement" which had been made, and again told that when the City was retaken, and the Custom-house fairly re-established, the Consul would be ready to confer with him upon the subject of collecting the duties.

The Taoutae then makes a more peremptory demand for the arrears, and for compliance with the old regulations, and intimates that if this is not complied with, the Imperial Commissioner will doubtless take steps to recover the whole amount of duties from the "*native merchants*" without the least defalcation! The Consul's rejoinder to this is summed up in the remark that such a proceeding on the part of the Chinese authorities, "would be instantly regarded as an act of hostility and aggression," the consequences of which could hardly fail of being "disastrous to the Imperial interest!" This intimation had the effect of putting the matter at rest for a while.

The correspondence with the American authorities was of a character much more satisfactory to Samqua. It appears that the Imperial Commissioner, E-leang, communicated to the U. S. Commissioner (who was then at Shanghae) that Samqua was authorized and commanded to resume his old functions. He was recognized at once in his official capacity, and although he was informed that the payment of the arrears of duties would depend upon certain contingencies, they advised him that they were ready to do business with him whenever he would appoint a place where his officers would attend to the collection of the Customs. After a delay of two or three weeks the U. S. Consul, on the 24th October sent an important note to the Taoutae,[*] requesting to know where his place of business was, and at the same time informing him that "the provisional ar-"rangement" which had been established, "was only to cover a sudden emergency;" that it was never contemplated thereby to sanction an admission that the U. S. Authorities would at any time undertake the care of the revenue accruing on American vessels, whenever the Imperial officers were unable to attend to it,—that this emergency was now passed—the Taoutae was here, and with a military force large enough to give him security, and therefore the provisional arrangement would cease in three days from that date—before that time elapsed, he must indicate the place where the business was to be transacted.

Being thus pressed, Samqua at length announced that the officers for the collection of the Customs, would be found on board two Chinese men-of-war boats, anchored off the point of the foreign settlement.

The American merchants were duly notified of this, and that the provisional regulations ceased on the morning of the 28th October.[†] Immediately after this, the U. S. Commissioner left for Hongkong. (November 1st.)

Under date of 26th October, the Taoutae wrote again to H. M.'s Consul, that this floating Custom-house, has been established by order of the Imperial Commissioner and requesting, as usual, to be "empowered to act." He was told—November 2nd—that the matter should be referred to H. M.'s Plenipotentiary at Hongkong. In due time the answer appeared (see *North-China Herald* No. 175 December 3rd) the substance of which was, that the subject had been referred to the Home Government "for information and orders:" and—says His Excellency, you will inform the Taoutae that until these orders appear, or until a *bonâ fidè* Custom-house be formed with a proper establishment for carrying on the business of the port &c., "I do not myself, consider him entitled to demand any duties!" This settled the question of the floating Custom-house, so far as the British authorities were concerned.

Previous to this, the French Consul (see M. Edan's letter in the *North-China Herald* No. 172, November 12th) had declined to recognize the floating Custom-house, and at the sametime had informed "the noble Toutae" that until a regular authority was established at Shanghae, capable of guaranteeing the observance of the articles of the Treaty, the ships of his nation were at liberty to enter and depart "free from the payment of all Customs and duties."[‡]

None of the other foreign Consuls recognized them, and therefore these Revenue boats remained as collectors of Customs upon American ships *exclusively*! and it would have been the cause of no little astonishment and sarcastic remark, if this state of things had been permitted to continue. Those who knew best the character of the U. S. Commissioner felt confident that some decisive move would be made before long, and that this move would not be a backward one—that they were not mistaken is shown by the production of the memorable "Notification" which has made Shanghae a free port to American ships as long as the Chinese Government fails to enforce its regulations upon *all other* foreign vessels.

This order has been announced and acted upon. It was issued on the 20th instant, and on the 21st the *Oneida* which had just completed her lading of a cargo of teas for New York, received her papers from the U. S. Consulate, upon the simple payment of the usual Consular fees.

There will no doubt be a good deal of discussion, and difference of opinion upon the merits of this whole affair. The course of the American authorities towards the Chinese Government appears from the first, to have been in full accordance with the obligations of a treaty of amity,—indeed they have been generally charged with having gone too far in this respect. They befriended the Taoutae when in danger, and they promptly recognized him in his official capacity when he returned; and the Commissioner made known his desire "that the public authorities of the "U. S. in China should afford him and "his official subordinates all proper faci-"lities in the transaction of business." But the Taoutae, sadly misunderstood his American friends if he supposed that they would continue to stand alone in supporting the insufferable weakness of this Government. He was distinctly notified on the 24th October that the "provisional arrangement" would cease on the 28th of that month, and that he must prepare to attend to the business himself, and he was also given to understand that this "arrangement" had been only an act of friendship in a sudden emergency, and not one of treaty obligation. Having thus given up any further care of the Customs for account of the Chinese, it was not to be expected that they would go back—they had done all that could possibly have been asked, and they had recognized the new Custom-house regulations. They now stood simply and strictly on the Treaty, and it remained for the Taoutae to enforce his regulations upon *all* foreign vessels alike, or take the consequences. After allowing ample time, seeing that nothing was done, the American Commissioner, with just decision, orders the "Notification" to be issued. The Chinese Government must therefore reap the consequences of its own imbecility. When a Government becomes so deficient in the essential element of strength, as to be unable to fulfil its own obligations, *to do equal justice to all*, or to "enforce its own rights," — those "rights" necessarily vanish into thin air.

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[*] See *N.-C. Herald* No. 171, Nov. 5th.

[†] But it had been arranged that any vessels which had commenced loading prior to that date, should have the option of clearing under the old rules.

[‡] During the month of October, an Austrian merchant vessel had come into port, loaded and gone away without either reporting or clearing and thus evaded all responsibilities without let or hindrance, either on the part of Foreign or Chinese Authorities.

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* NOTIFICATION.

United States Consulate,
Shanghae, January 20th, 1854.

The undersigned has to communicate to the American Citizens resident at Shanghae, that he has received instructions from H. E. the Commissioner of the United States to China, to deliver up the papers of American vessels on their leaving port, without requiring the production of the Chinese Custom-house clearance, as long as vessels under other foreign flags are allowed by the Chinese to enter and leave port without reporting and paying duties at the Custom-house, as is at present the case.

The moment the Custom-house regulations are enforced upon all foreign vessels, a return to them will be required upon the part of those under the American flag.

This step is founded upon the right to claim every advantage enjoyed by the most favored nations, secured to United States' Citizens by Article II of the American Treaty with China.

(Signed) EDWARD CUNNINGHAM,
Vice-Consul, U.S.A.

To American Merchants
Resident at Shanghae.

THE INSURRECTION IN CHINA,

—Callery *and* Yvan.—

What news from China has, for a considerable time past, been a prevailing topic of inquiry throughout the civilized world. The events that have lately occurred, and those that are still in progress are likely to have a most important bearing on the future condition of this vast empire, and have awakened feelings of intense anxiety in the minds of all interested in its political, social, moral and religious improvement. Hitherto this country, in many points of view, has occupied an altogether anomalous position. From the very commencement of Western intercourse with its inhabitants, they have exhibited numberless strange peculiarities, which time has, in no respect, served to abate. In their general habits and manners, they have been distinguished by a dull, stereotyped uniformity, a strongly-marked, overbearing idea of their own importance, and a corresponding degree of detraction and repugnance towards all besides; while the whole body politic appears to be thoroughly engrained with and characterized by many of the basest elements of human nature. The most stringent laws, too, have been made and maintained to exclude foreigners from coming much into contact with them, and the same sentiment has acquired the pertinacity of a first principle in the minds of the common people.

All this has served to keep us in great ignorance of many things respecting them and the country at large, which it is desirable for us to know, and has exceedingly limited the influence we might otherwise have been able to exert on their account. Much indeed has been written on the language and literature, manners and customs, arts and sciences, idolatry and superstitions of the natives; yet so long as a check is set upon free intercourse, and we are not at liberty to penetrate the length and breadth of the land, our means and amount of information are necessarily very imperfect. But there is a time and a reason for every thing. Philanthropic hearts have often heaved with anxiety for a change in the existing state of things, when the country should be thrown open, when Western civilization and christianity should be introduced without let or hindrance, and when their invaluable blessings should be diffused among its myriad, myriad people. The "fulness of time," however, in the economy of Providence may well be regarded as not having arrived, and the means and appliances to be subordinately employed as still inadequate for such an important event. It is right that we should acknowledge the existence of these two principles, in application to all the occurrences that take place, under the Moral Government of the world, and it is deeply interesting to contemplate their harmony in the facts of universal history. In accordance with them, we believe, that the opening of China is an event, which is destined to take place, and more, that there are many things continuously in operation, with a view to meet the exigencies connected with it. In noticing the circumstances that have most directly contributed to this result, we are at once reminded of the English war, as one of immense importance both to foreigners and the natives—to foreigners, as having thereby acquired and been enabled to accumulate increased facilities for commercial, scientific and religious purposes—to the natives, as having in part humbled their pride, hitherto a serious obstacle to their improvement, broken the prestige of the ruling power, and placed them, to a certain extent, within reach of the regenerating and elevating influences at our command. All these we are compelled to look upon, as so many preparatory means and agencies for the diffusion of truth and righteousness throughout the land, when in the All-wise Providence of God, it shall eventually be opened. How this, humanly speaking, was to be brought about, formed a problem difficult of solution. That measures similar to what had already effected a partial opening might again be employed to do it more effectually and fully, were indeed possible; but it did not appear to thoughtful minds that, in this way, the higher and ulterior end of our connection with such a strange and numerous people as the Chinese, was likely for an indefinite length of time to be accomplished. On this subject speculation was rife, but in the interim an event occurred, that has given a different colour and direction to all our ideas, and, at the same time, awakened our fondest hopes and our warmest anxieties in regard to it. To a few notices of that event, as contained in the book before us we now proceed, deferring the expression of our own opinions till the close.

The Chinese Insurrection has been so far described by M.M. Callery and Yvan in a most interesting and instructive manner. We have often been surprised, in the course of perusal, at the minuteness and amount of their information, when others comparatively near the scene of action are greatly in the dark about it. However, we give all due credit to their superior means of communication, and from their truthfulness on points, with which we were otherwise acquainted, we have every reason to express our high satisfaction with the work, and congratulate the public at large on the publication of such a well-written and detailed account of the grand topic of the day.

The book opens with a brief statement of the leading incidents in the latter part of Taou-kwang's reign, bearing chiefly upon the opium question and the English war; interspersed with judicious remarks upon the various Chinese diplomatists, who took a prominent part in the current events of that time. The rise of Hien-fung was marked by a great change in the foreign policy of the court, which exhibited signs of progress, through the influence chiefly of Muchang-ha and Kiyin, but who, on the restoration of the exclusive party, were the first to suffer. This took place in the beginning of 1850, and it was about the same date that the first intelligence of the Chinese Rebellion was received. Here the writers in endeavouring to trace its origin, refer to certain traditions that announced the rise of a new dynasty precisely at this period, in continuation of the Ming, which were fostered by the numerous Secret Societies then in existence. We more than doubt this account of the first springing into life of the insurrection. Our latest intelligence warrants the belief, that initially it was of a religious character, the leaders having been molested by the mandarins in their meetings for religious purposes, which from the fewness at least of such conventions in the interior might easily have been classed with others of a political nature.

We have, following, a minute description of Hien-fung and Tien-teh, the alleged chief of the insurrection, their personal physiognomies, habits and character, and the contrast is eminently in favor of the latter:—

> "Tien-teh is not above twenty three years of age; but study and want of rest have made him prematurely old. He is grave and melancholy, leads a very retired life, and only communicates with those about him when he gives his orders. His face is expressive of mildness, but it is a mildness peculiar to certain ascetics, and which neither excludes firmness, nor that obstinacy belonging to persons of strong religious convictions. His complexion is that of the Chinese of the Southern provinces. In stature he is taller than Hien-fung; but he appears less robust. Both of them have been influenced by their education; and their moral are indicated by their physical qualities. The young Emperor, easy in his movements and with firmness in his glance has an aspect of haughty command, and requires blind obedience. Tien-teh, on the other hand, has a fixed gaze, which seems to penetrate into the depths of the human soul and to unmask all its designs. He commands rather by suggestions than by directly giving orders. In a word, he has the taciturn reserve of a man, who has long reflected before he has made any one the confidant of his projects." "Tien-teh has organized his political system by so marshalling existing interests as to secure devoted agents. Affable to all, he has only one intimate adviser. Whether it be his father, his master, or only his friend, no one knows; but this mysterious councillor accompanies him every where. Violence is foreign to the pretender's character. He speaks on all subjects with moderation, and it is only with the greatest reserve that he alludes to the monarch whose rival he has become. Surrounded by officers who are partners in his fortunes, he is better served than the Emperor, and the discipline of his governmental staff is under his own immediate influence. While his generals advance, conquering cities and acquiring new territory, he remains in the back ground, watching the position of the people of each district and organizing his political system. But he is always within such a distance of the theatre of war, that his enemies cannot doubt his courage, while his friends have no right to blame his temerity."

The import of this extract must serve as an excuse for its length. Much doubt has been thrown upon the very existence of the so-called Tien-teh (celestial virtue)—and he has been resolved into a mere myth. We see no reason for disbelieving that he was a real being, though his whole history is confessedly a mysterious affair. We repudiate the inference that has been drawn from the *supposed* resemblance between his name and certain signs peculiar to the Triad association as altogether unfounded. At the same time, we conceive that the description given of him, whatever be the authority for it, is greatly overdrawn, and yet the facts of the case do bear out a high estimate of his character and ability, or of those in connection with him.

In the next chapter, the physical contour of Kwang-si is described, as both remarkable in itself, and well adapted to the exigencies of an initial insurrection. Some interesting accounts are also given of the aboriginal Miau-tze, who must have joined the insurgent army in great numbers; then follows the first political proclamation of the rebels. It recognizes the original right of the Manchows to the Chinese government, on the ground of superior might, and at the same time intimates that a turning of the scale would as well warrant the restoration of a native dynasty. This was a sufficiently definite hint as to the final object of the insurgents, and placed the possession of empire on a mere trial of strength. In course of a short time, various successes in the neighbourhood emboldened them to still greater feats, and excited the increasing apprehension of the local and Supreme Authorities.

Early in 1851, the token of subjection to the Manchow rule—the Chinese tail—was abandoned, which implied that the struggle had at length fairly and openly commenced, and that the insurgents were resolved either to conquer or die; the alarm which this produced among all classes called for the immediate action of government in the matter, which issued a full and particular account of the penitence of the rebels and their return to obedience. This lying mandate, however,—got up to restore temporary confidence to the country and courage to the Imperial forces, a course frequently adopted in like circumstances, was soon proved to be false, by the continued progress of the insurgents, and the active efforts of the government to suppress them—the degradation of the local functionaries and the appointment of others to a chief command. The rebels replied by giving a more decided character to the aspect of the war by arraying their chief in imperial yellow—and proclaiming him their only Emperor. This roused the court of Peking to still more vigorous measures. Siu, the viceroy at Canton was ordered to proceed with all diligence and speed to the theatre of war, and extinguish the insurrection. The particulars of his journey and the events of his campaign are here narrated in an amusing manner. He did nothing, while increased disgrace and discomfiture were heaped upon the Imperial troops. The insurgents tried for a considerable time to take Kwei-lin, the capital of Kwang-si, but failing, marched to various other important towns, which rapidly fell into their hands. Their successes were so marvellous and undeniable, that the Imperial *Gazette* was obliged to confess the fact, and, characteristic of the government, the due meed of punishment was awarded those in charge of the affair, whose guilt consisted in not being victorious. But all was of no avail. The rebels from the first appear to have been most confident of gaining the day, and the general tenor of their proclamations, together with their uniform career remarkably confirm the idea. Whatever may have been their actuating or guiding principle, it is evident, that they were men of determined energy and perseverance, and had both the skill and the courage to prosecute their object in the midst of the greatest dangers.

(To be continued.)

We gladly give insertion to the letter of *A Churchman*, and support his appeal. A portion of our public service so important must not be allowed to decline. We trust many members of the congregation will come forward and aid the gentleman who so kindly presides at the instrument in forming an effective Choir:—

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Dear Sir,—Allow me, through the medium of your Journal, to draw the attention of the foreign residents here to the inefficient manner in which, the musical portion of our Church Service is performed.

Last Sunday, out of a Community in number about 200[*], three *gentlemen*, only, were found to assist in the Choir—surely this ought not to be the case.—Why Sir, in Canton, where the number of foreigners is little more than half of what we have here,—the musical service in their Church is performed in a manner most creditable to all concerned, and very seldom surpassed by some of the largest Churches at Home:—and even at Hongkong, where scarcely two persons can pull together, —the Choir is far superior to what our's ever was. Several ladies assist there, and if *they* are not ashamed to worship their God and sing his praise in public, why should the ladies of Shanghai be ashamed to do the same? It is true that, lately, we have been deprived of several of our best singers, but, surely, we are not so utterly unmusical but that others might be found to supply their place? How is it that the Roman Catholics, here and elsewhere, draw such large congregations? principally, because the *musical* portion of their service is so well done; and if they who here number so few compared with Protestants, can perform their's in a proper manner, how much more should we be able to do so? I trust that the Community will not allow the service any longer to be done in such a lukewarm manner, but will come forward to assist, and by so doing, we may soon have a Choir worthy of the position which Shanghai holds in China.—Your's truly,

A CHURCHMAN.

Shanghai, 27th January, 1854.

[*] Dr. Murray's tables give 373 as total residents here and at Woosung.—Ed.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Sir,—I hope I am in time for your paper as the evils which I wish to bring before your notice ought to be remedied as soon as possible.

In the first place I know from good authority that the officers and men at the Church yesterday were without a fire—which is no joke in this cold weather.

In the second place the new guard-house has been finished for some days, but as yet no effort has been made to make it habitable,—and it is desirable that the guard should be removed from the Church as soon as possible.

In conclusion it is surely never intended that the officers and men should leave their ships for our protection and receive no comfort on shore.—I have the honor, to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"PEPPER."

Shanghae, January 26th, 1854.

We think our Correspondent is rather unreasonable in the letter above, inasmuch as it is an attack upon the Cooperative Committee who are really not deserving of it. The Committee suggested some months ago to Sir William Hoste the advisibility of erecting a guard-house: but the matter was not entertained by Sir William until November last; since which period it has been pushed forward with all possible haste under the active personal superintendence of one of the Committee; and though the building is now completed, the walls are in so damp a state as to render it scarcely safe for habitation at present.

The concluding paragraph of this "*Pepper*"-*y* letter opens debateable ground,—whether H. M.'s Government (through H. M.'s Ships-of-war) is not bound to afford the British residents in this settlement *all necessary* protection: the manner of rendering which, whether by the officers and men remaining on board the respective vessels, or forming a guard on shore, being entirely a point to be settled by the Commanding officer on the Station, on whom solely the responsibility rests.

Peking Gazettes have been received up to the 22nd of December, but they contain nothing more regarding the progress of the insurgents, who seem to be quietly entrenched at Tuh-lew, waiting for their reinforcements, in order to attack Peking in the opening of the spring. There has been some progress in the insurrection in Gnan-hwuy province, where the rebels had reached Loo-chow, but were prevented from taking that city, by the bravery of the gentry and inhabitants of the place. The new coinage of large copper cash of two taels weight, each made to represent a thousand of the former ones, had been brought into circulation; and several cases of counterfeit coiners had been reported, on which account it was found necessary to make the laws more stringent.

CHINESE HOSPITAL SHANGHAE.

Annual Meeting.—The Annual Meeting of the friends of the Chinese Hospital, Shanghae, was held on Wednesday, January 25th 1854, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Present:—Rutherford Alcock, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul,—Rev. Dr. Medhurst,—Revs. J. Hobson, J. K. Wight, and W. Muirhead,—H. C. R. Macduff, E. Webb, H. Shearman, A. Wylie, A. A. Ranken, L. Helbling, T. Hanbury, and Wm. Lockhart, Esqs.

Rutherford Alcock, Esq. was requested to take the Chair.

The Treasurer's account was presented.

The Report of the Hospital and the Account of the Expenditure were presented, when it was proposed by H. C. R. Macduff, Esq., seconded by T. Hanbury, Esq. 'That the Treasurer's Account, with the Account of the Expenditure be passed, and the Report of the Proceedings for the past year now read, be adopted by this meeting, and printed for general circulation.'

It was proposed by Rev. Dr. Medhurst, seconded by H. Shearman, Esq. 'That the thanks of the meeting be given to A. G. Dallas, Esq., for his services on the Committee, of which he has been a member since the establishment of the hospital, until his departure from Shanghae.'

It was proposed by Rev. J. Hobson, seconded by L. Helbling, Esq. 'That T. C. Beale, J. H. Winch, and W. Lockhart, Esqs., the members of the former Committee, be requested to continue their services for another year; and that Alexander Perceval, Esq. be requested to act on the Committee in place of A. G. Dallas, Esq.

It was proposed by Rev. Dr. Medhurst, seconded by Rev. J. Hobson. 'That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to W. Lockhart, Esq. for his efficient and unwearied services during the year; also to those gentlemen who have kindly assisted him during the surgical operations. The meeting would further express their sense of the aid rendered by the Missionaries, in conducting the daily religious services at the institution.'

There being no other business before the meeting, it was proposed by Rev. J. K. Wight, seconded by A. A. Ranken, Esq. 'That the thanks of the meeting be given to Rutherford Alcock, Esq. for presiding over the business of the meeting.'

The above resolutions having been severally agreed to, the meeting separated.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Chairman.

Shanghae, 25th January, 1854.

PEKING GAZETTE.

December 8th, 1853.

In this *Gazette* the emperor says, that on a former occasion the lieutenant-governor of Gnanhwuy reported that at the taking of Shoo-ching by the rebels, a member of one of the boards named Leu-heen-ke was not to be found. We knew well, says the emperor, that the said Leu was a brave fellow, and would never sully his reputation; and now it appears, from a subsequent report, that he and several others died bravely in the defence of the above city; let him, therefore, have all the posthumous honours accorded to him, as if he had been president of the board, in consideration of his courage and loyalty, testified by his dying in defence of his country.

The same *Gazette* contains a report from the viceroy of the two Keang provinces, alluding to some bye-gone affairs in the neighbourhood of Shanghae. It seems that when the viceroy sent up his former report about the retaking of Kea-ting, the emperor required him to specify the particulars, in order that he might reward the most meritorious; in consequence of this requisition the viceroy now states, that the chief rebel Chow-leih-chun,[*] having collected a band of Fokien, and Canton rebels, planned an insurrection; and in the course of several days took the cities of Kea-ting, Tsing-poo, Paou-san, Nan-hwae, Chuen-sha, and Shang-hae; even attempting also the capture of T'hae-tsang.[†] Moreover the Canton chief rebel Lew-le-chuen[‡] sent a secret letter to Nan-king, wishing to take advantage of the imperial troops allotted for the defence of Soo-chow, Sung-keang, and T'hae-tsang being employed in suppressing insurrections elsewhere, and thus involve both the eastern and western parts of the province in confusion.[§] When the affair suddenly broke out, it happened that troops could not be immediately collected, nor a sufficient commissariat established; the people's minds were therefore overwhelmed with trepidation, and the object of the rebels had been nearly accomplished; when Ting-kwoh-gnan, the magistrate of Woo-hëen, received orders to march at the head of some militia to T'hae-tsang, by which means he beat back the rebels, and prevented their northward advance on Soo-chow and Chang-chow. After this he came to Kea-ting, when some gentry and villagers joined him, and succeeded in retaking that city, and capturing the chief rebel Chow-leih-chun. Tsing-poo was the principal resort of that individual, and the road to that city being intricate, they got the assistance of Lew-tsun-how and others acquainted with the locality to show them the way. Ting and his fellows also adopted measures for calling to their assistance some soldiers who had already been engaged in the attack of Nan-king: these were brought along the T'hae-hoo lake and advanced directly on Tsing-poo. Lew-tsun-how having examined the nature of the ground, planted his guns against the draw-bridge at the west gate, which seemed to be the only point at which the city was capable of being attacked. He also by night advanced a body of men up to the draw-bridge, where they took advantage of the dwellings of the people to jump upon the city wall: of these soldiers one was shot dead by the guns of the enemy, and another was cut down by their swords. Lew-tsun-how, however, signalized to the rest of his soldiers to advance to the attack, when they mounted the wall one after the other, and the rebels give way. They then set fire to the gate, and the whole body of the troops rushed into the city and recaptured it. At this time the rebels in Shanghae being as numerous as ants, and as voracious as birds of prey, again sent another body of insurgents to attack Kea-ting, when a colonel from Yun-nan, named Tsin-joo-hoo, at the head of a body of 600 Kwang-se soldiers, came from the camp before Nan-king; and having arrived at the banks of the river of Woo-sung, they heard the report of this attack; whereupon they landed and attacking the rebels slaughtered nearly the whole of them. The insurgents at Paou-san, Nan-hwae, and Chuen-sha, hearing of this, became discouraged, and those places were retaken. The rebels in Shang-hae now content themselves with keeping possession of that solitary city, from which they do not dare to come out, and disturb the surrounding region. The officers above-named have acquired a degree of merit worthy of being recorded. The judge Keih-urh-hang-a, now at the head of the troops in that quarter, in conjunction with the treasurer of Soo-chow, Chin-k'he-wae have sent up a report of these proceedings, and of the merit attained to by the parties engaged, which is now forwarded to the emperor.

December 9th, 1853.

In the *Gazette* of this day there appears a report from the viceroy of Canton stating that an insurrection had broken out in Lung-chuen and Tung-keang, in Hwuy-chow-foo, near the middle of Canton province, in which the magistrates had been killed and the cities above-named captured. It appears that some insurgents had disturbed *these districts, when the imperial officers* led a body of troops against them; but the rebels, depending on their numbers, slew the officers, and thereby committed an offence of the most enormous kind. The viceroy despatched the military commandant of Hwuy-chow against them; the prefects of Hwuy-chow and of the city of Canton were also ordered out; and the emperor commands the above-named officers to be expeditious about exterminating the rebels, so that the insurrection spread no farther. In the contest which has already taken place, the acting magistrate of Lung-chuen, as well as the magistrate of Hae-yang, with a major and several lieutenants, have been killed.

In the same *Gazette* an officer in Keang-nan exclaims again the slaughtering of bullocks and the eating of beef, as one great cause of the present national calamities, and requests that so unholy a practice may be put down by the imperial authority; whereupon the emperor orders all the civil and military authorities to issue proclamations forbidding it.

The same *Gazette* contains a report from the lieutenant-governor of Gnan-hwuy, stating that he had received a letter from the acting magistrate of Tang-too, in the prefecture of T'hae-ping-foo, saying that on the 20th of November, a body of insurgents, about a thousand strong, came across the country, and attacked the town of Hwang-che, situated in the above-named district. A serjeant in charge of the town led forward the soldiers under him to repel the attack; when a number of boats came across the adjoining lake, up to the town of Hwang-che, the crews of which landing, joined in the attack. The serjeant, unable to resist such overwhelming numbers, contented himself with abusing them stoutly, and then fell under their swords. The rebels then not only took the town above-named, but proceeded also to disturb the district of Seuen-ching, in Ning-kwoh-foo, about 20 miles to the southward of the former place, and advanced to Tung-pa. The lieutenant-governor says, that indignation filled his breast on the receipt of this intelligence, and he immediately commanded the civil and military officers in the neighbouring districts to exterminate this horde; requesting at the same time the Generalissimo Heang-yung to despatch a body of men from the camp before Nan-king to Seuen-ching and Tung-pa, in order to stop the further progress of the evil. The vermilion reply to this report is, "I know all about it, and a decree has already been issued on this subject."

December 12th, 1853.

The *Gazette* of this day contains a lying report of the attack made on Shanghae on the 10th of November, the particulars of which were given in the *N.-C. Herald* of 12th November. The viceroy and lieutenant-governor of Keang-nan state, that successive attacks have been made on Shanghae, which have been crowned with victory. The rebels in the occupation of the city, since the time when they killed the magistrate, have had the stoutness to erect a battery outside the little east-gate, by means of bags of earth, when the intendant of circuit of Soo-chow, Sung-keang, and T'hae-tsang, named Woo-këen-chang, together with the general Poh-ching-shing, heading a body of military, and leading forward a fleet of junks, followed upon their track; opening a cannonade upon them from various quarters. The result was that the battery above-named was altogether destroyed, and two or three hundred rebels killed. The officers and soldiers employed on land, under the command of Hoo-sung-lin, Tsin-joo-hoo, and Leu-tsun-how, at the head of their daring followers, pressed forward to make a land attack, when they captured some of the rebels' flags, and long spears, killing at the same time several of the insurgents. The imperial troops on the water again opened their cannonading, in the direction of the city, whilst the body of men on land came on with their muskets and jingalls, in consequence of which many of the insurgents fell dead from the walls, and the walls themselves were battered down in more than ten places, besides which the warehouses in which the insurgents had sheltered themselves were burnt to the ground. The rebels then made a sally from the great east-gate, when a number of them were killed and taken by the imperial soldiers. The emperor observes, upon reading this report, that the attack of both arms of the service on this occasion seems to have been equally effective; let, therefore, the viceroy and lieutenant-governor urge on the officers and soldiers engaged in this affair, that taking advantage of the victory now obtained, they may prosecute the attack without any further delay.

The above report makes no mention of the loss of two of the junks, which were blown up on the occasion referred to, nor of the death of many of those who were on board; while the unblushing effrontery with which the rebels are said to have been killed by hundreds, when only two or three fell, is remarkable even for a Chinese document. The party that could fetch a victory out of the affair of that day could as easily extract sun-beams from cucumbers.

W. H. M.

[*] See the *N.-C. Herald* for November 19th, No. 173.

[†] In this statement the viceroy couples Shang-hae with Tsing-poo and Kea-ting, when it is well known that the capture of the former place was an entirely distinct affair from that of the latter two. He ascribes also the capture of Shang-hae to Chow-leih-chun, when it is evident that he had nothing to do with it.

[‡] This is the first time that Lew-le-chuen appears in the *Gazette*.

[§] In all this there is no reference to the Taoutae; when it was entirely owing to his mismanagement that Shanghae was lost.

The following valuable and able paper by Mr. W. H. Medhurst, junior, has been long in our possession, and has subsequently been published in the "Transactions of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society." We believe, however, it has not hitherto been as widely circulated as the interest attaching to it demands and, therefore, we now give it denuded of the Chinese characters, which would occupy more space than we can spare:—

Inscriptions on Porcelain Bottles found in Ancient Egyptian Tombs.

Remarks upon Facsimiles, sent by Messieurs Julien *and* Rondot *of Paris, of twelve Inscriptions on Porcelain Bottles, alleged to have been found in Ancient Egyptian Tombs: By* W. H. Medhurst, *junior. Read to the Society, 9th November,* 1852.

The inscriptions upon the small porcelain bottles, of which I have received facsimilës, appear to me (and my teacher bears me out in the opinion) to be written, not in the *Tsaou-shoo*, or abbreviated character, as is supposed, but in a rude ill-formed style, partaking of the characteristics of both *Tsaou-shoo* and *Hing-shoo* (running hand) combined, such, in fact, as ignorant workmen might be expected to scribble rudely and roughly upon cheap common ware. Some of the characters,—all those in Nos. 3 or 12 for example, and the last in Nos. 4, 5, 10, and 11,—can be fathered upon no particular style whatever, but are mere approximations to correct forms, legible only by association, or reference to context. This will be at once apparent on careful comparison of every inscription with the transcripts of it in the *Tsaou-shoo* and *Hing-shoo*, which I have attached to this paper.

We fortunately possess far surer data, whereon to determine the history of these inscriptions, than those afforded by mere style of writing or form of character, the whole of them (with one exception) being distinctly legible, and known to form portions of poetical stanzas by standard and celebrated authors.

Nos. 2, 6, 7, 8, and 9, being identical, as also Nos. 4, 5, 10, and 11, there are consequently but five inscriptions to be traced,—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 12. These I will remark upon in their order.

No. 1.

Ming yüe sung chung chaou.[*]

"The clear moon shines amidst the firs."[†]

This is the third line of a sonnet entitled *Shan-keu-tsew-ming*,—"A mountain abode on a cloudy autumn day," composed by Wang Wei, a poet of the Tang dynasty, who flourished during the reign of Kae-yuen, A.D. 702—745. The whole piece reads as follows:—

"On the lone hill, after the freshly fallen show'r,
The temperature towards evening, how autumnal!
The clear moon shines amidst the firs,
The pure streamlet gushes over the stones,
The bamboo rustles to the returning washing-girl,
The water-lily bends to the gliding fishing-boat;—
At your pleasure, spring flowers, cease from my sight,
For grasses[‡] may with me remain."

My authority, in this instance, is the *Pei-wan-yun-foo*, or Great Thesaurus of the Language, in which the 3rd and 4th lines may be found quoted from Wang Wei's writings under the character *Chaou*, though with a slight but immaterial discrepancy, the word *Keen* being written for *Chung*. The whole sonnet may be found (also among Wang Wei's verses) in the *Tang-she-ho-keae*, a collection of poems of the Tang dynasty.

My honoured relative, Dr. Medhurst, in his *China, its State and Prospects*, p. 157, ascribes a couplet, containing a line verbally somewhat similar to that which forms this inscription, to Wang Gan-shih, a minister under the Emperor Shin-tsung of the Sung dynasty, (A.D. 1067—1085,) whose ill-advised measures are said to have originated the disasters which ended in the downfall of that family; and he relates a curious anecdote connected with its subsequent alteration by Soo Tung-po, so as to make its first line word for word identical with the one now under notice; hence inferring that Soo Tung-po was the *original* author of the line. The unimpeachable authorities I have adduced, however, prove him to be mistaken in this supposition, and I have the assurance of my teacher, a man on whose attainments in classical knowledge I can from experience well rely, that the line is generally known to belong to Wang Wei's sonnet, which, he says, is familiar to most men of reading and education. That Wang Gan-shih was the author of the couplet quoted by Dr. Medhurst, or that Soo Tung-po (who was no friend of his) subsequently criticised the effusion, I do not for a moment doubt: but I think it more than probable that the latter writer corrected it, not upon any original conception of his own, but from memory of Wang Wei's line. The nature of his criticism and the gross error, into which he is said afterwards to have discovered he had fallen, alike tend to make it probable that if Soo Tung-po produced this line at all, he committed a plagiarism upon the real author thereof, Wang Wei.

Williams in his *Middle Kingdom* has not escaped a similar mistake.

No. 2.

(with which Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 are identical.)

Chih tsae tsze shang chung.

"Only in the midst of this mountain."

This is part of the quatrain *Tsin-yin-chay-puh-yu*,—"Unsuccessful search for a worthy in seclusion," composed by Kea Taou, who flourished during the reign of Hwuy-chang, 15th Emperor of the Tang dynasty, A.D. 831—837. The whole piece may be found in the *Tang-she-pëe-tsae*, another collection of the Poetry of that epoch, as follows:—

"Beneath the firs I enquired of a child;
He said, 'My master is gone to collect herbs,
Only in the midst of this mountain
The mist is thick, I know not where!'"

No. 3.

This inscription is so incorrectly written and obscure, that it has baffled all the endeavours even of my teacher to decipher all its characters. He confidently pronounces the last two to be *Tih-wei*, but this affords no clue to the discovery of the others, there being no known line of verse which ends with these two words. I am therefore obliged, however reluctantly, to give up the search, for the present at least, as hopeless. *(See Postscript.)*

No. 4.

(with which Nos. 5, 10, and 11 are identical.)

Hwa kae yew yih neën.

"The opening flowers have usher'd in another year."

This forms part of the 2d line of a sonnet to be found in a book of rhymes for children, called *Tseën-kea-she*, "Verses by a thousand authors," wherein it is ascribed to Wei Ying-wuh, a poet who lived to a great age during the Tang dynasty, and served no less than four of its Emperors, A.D. 702—795. It was composed in reply to some verses addressed to him by a friend, and is expressive of his melancholy feelings at being separated from him:—

"Last year in the flower season, I met and parted with you, brother,
And to-day the op'ning flow'rs have usher'd in another year.
This world and its affairs are uncertain, I cannot fathom the future,
The griefs of spring-time weigh heavy on my heart, I solitary seek my bed,
My frame is tortured with disease, I long for my country home,
My city teems with the destitute, I blush to receive its emoluments:—
I hear it said, you wish to come and enquire of my welfare,
In the western turret, I gaze at the moon, and wonder when it will be full."

No. 12.

Hang hwa hung shih le.

"The almond flower blooms for miles around."

The verse, of which this is a part, written by Soo Tung-po, who is well known to have flourished during the Reign of Shin-tsung of the Sung dynasty, A.D. 1068—1085. The two last lines are given by the Thesaurus under the character *fei*:—

"One mass of colour, the almond flower blooms for miles around,
The successful graduate departs, his horse as it were flying."

Sir John Davis in his *Sketches* states, he does not say upon what authority, that "this verse (meaning the line composing this inscription) is traceable to a Chinese song or poem older than the Christian era." The simple reference, however, in the context to the return home of a successful candidate for literary honours at spring time, is alone sufficient not only to prove him in error, but to establish the date of the line as certainly nothing prior to the 7th century of our era, inasmuch as the system of literary examinations, as at present constituted, was not introduced until after the establishment of the Tang dynasty. (See Morrison's *Dictionary*, part 1, vol. 1, p. 759; also William's *Middle Kingdom*, vol. 1, p. 422.)

I have thus far, I think, fully established the authorship, and with it the date, of four out of the five inscriptions; but satisfactory as the evidence above adduced must be to any unprejudiced mind, there remains if possible a better criterion yet, whereby to judge of the true age of these lines, viz: the *style* or *character* of the poems of which they form a part. The Chinese distinguish their poetry by two schools or styles, the *Koo-te* or ancient style, and the *Kin-te* or modern style. The former is marked by a peculiarly abstruse, concise construction, and is restricted by no system of metrical arrangement, or of tonic modulation save a species of rhyme. To this school belong the well known odes of the *She-king* and the less familiar poems of the Han, Wei, and other more ancient dynasties. The latter, a style far more worthy of the name of poetry, came into vogue with the establishment of the Tang dynasty, and is characterised, besides the necessay rhyme of final syllables, by a systematic limitation of feet and lines, and by a strict attention to *luh* and *yun*, two properties which require some explanation to be understood. The one *luh* is defined to be an intimate correspondence of sense between line and line, and is happily illustrated by Sir John Davis in his remarks upon the parellelisms of Chinese poetry. (See *Poetry of the Chinese*, p. 20.) The other, *yun*, consists in a prescribed antithesis of intonation between certain feet of each couplet, and a proper alternation of tone in each line.[§] In the instances before us, *every one* of the lines, excepting of course No. 3, yet undeciphered, together with the stanzas to which they belong, possesses these peculiar features in a marked degree, Nos. 1 and 2 being both *Woo-yen-she*, or pentameters, and Nos. 4 and 12 *Tseih-yen-she*, or heptameters, while in Nos. 1 and 4 the parallel synthetic described by Sir John Davis is distinctly apparent, and in all of them the tones of the opposite feet are properly antithetical. There can therefore be no doubt that the school or style of poetry to which the inscriptions belong, is likewise one of modern date.

After such concurrent and conclusive evidence in favour of the modern origin of these lines, it would appear superfluous to discuss the question of the date at which the *Tsaou-shoo* was introduced or porcelain discovered. Not to leave, however, a single source of corroborative testimony unexplored, I hazard a few remarks upon these subjects.

A very useful work called the *Tae-ping-kwang-ke*, a sort of general encyclopædia, published during the Sung dynasty, tells us that the *Tsaou-shoo* was first constituted a style of writing by Chang Pih-ying, a minister of the How-han, A.D. 229—260, though it had come into partial use of necessity some time before, during the period of the contending states (about 200 b.c.,) when the seal and official styles were found too cumbersome to suit the exigencies of hurried intercommunication consequent upon the struggles of so many nobles for supremacy. The *Hing-shoo* was introduced by Lew Tih-shing about the same period. These styles have, in common with the others, since their introduction, sustained, with the course of time, a series of changes sufficiently distinct and perceptible, *in the case of correctly formed characters*, to indicate the epoch to which they belong; but it would perhaps be more easy to trace the scribblings of a tyro in our own or any other language to any age or style of the art of writing, than to apply this clue to the discovery of the history of the inscriptions I have endeavoured to elucidate.

I have not been able to ascertain anything equally satisfactory regarding the discovery of porcelain. The earliest notice of its existence as a ware, that I can find, occurs in a poem by one Tsow Yang, a worthy, who lived in the reign of Wan-te of the Han dynasty, 175—151 B. C., but it is only casually mentioned as "green porcelain." Pan Yo, a writer of the reign of Tae-che of the Tsin dynasty, A.D. 260—268, speaks of "pouring wine into many-coloured porcelain cups;" and the Biography of Ho Chow, an eminent character of the Suy dynasty, A.D. 608—622, tells us, that its hero restored the art, then long lost in China, of making *Lew-le*, a sort of vitreous glaze, by constructing it of porcelain. Writers of the Tang and Sung dynasties mention it oftener, its use having become perhaps more general in their time. I should therefore infer that the manufacture was not known previously to the first-mentioned date, as it is not probable that so useful and valuable a ware would have escaped historical or casual

[*] See accompanying Engravings.

[†] We have suppressed the Chinese Inscriptions in order to abbreviate the paper.—Ed:

[‡] In the original "royal grandsons;" described by the commentary to be a name given by the ancients to spring grasses. The writer, it is explained, intends to express how willingly he foregoes office and emolument for rustic quiet and seclusion.

[§] The two first lines of Wei Ying-wuh's sonnet, of which Inscription No. 4 forms a part, will serve as an apt illustration of this feature. Substitute for the fourteen characters of the couplet the tones to which they severally belong, and the lines will read:—

Tsih ping ping tsih, ping ping tsih,
Ping tsih tsih ping, tsih tsih ping.

The 1st, 3d, and 5th syllables or feet, however, are not necessarily antithetical.

☞ *See last page* (104).

notice, had it existed in sufficient quantity to allow of its being applied to the manufacture of common bottles. Books no doubt do exist, in which the subject of the origin and history of this manufacture is fully entered into, but I have none by me to which I can refer.

I need only add, that I have trusted in no instance to hearsay evidence in bringing forward the information I have herein collected, but have carefully examined each authority myself previously to recording it upon paper: and perhaps it may not be out of place for me to remark in conclusion, that my teacher scouts the idea of associating these bottles with the Pharaonic epoch as utterly visionary and absurd, it being impossible, he says, that vessels, composed of a ware universally acknowledged to be no older than the Han dynasty, and inscribed with quotations from verses that cannot, if the history of Chinese poetry be true, have been written before the Tang dynasty, could have found their way into tombs which were contemporary with the earliest recorded events of Chinese chronology. He is, on the contrary, decidedly of opinion, that the bottles in question were manufactured during the Ming dynasty.

Hongkong. 24th October, 1852.

P.S.—Since these remarks went to the press, I have been furnished, through the kindness of Dr. Hobson of Canton, with the opinion of his teacher upon inscription No. 3. He conceives that the first character on the right hand side, which is a contraction for *tau*, with the one next to it on the left, which is evidently *mi*, are intended to be parts of one and the same character, separated merely by some freak of the manipulator; and that commencing with the *leaou* thus formed, the remaining characters should be read irregularly from right to left, thus:—

Leaou tih shaou jin che.

He is confirmed in this opinion by two graduates of some standing, and by some porcelain manufacturers whom he has consulted; the latter state that the line is very familiar to them as one of those commonly made the subjects of such inscriptions.

Supposing him to be correct in his conjecture, and I see no reason to doubt its reasonableness, the inscription consists of the last lines of the following quatrain, composed by Chaou Yung, a writer who died during the reign of Shin-tsung of the Sung dynasty, A.D. 1068—1085:—

"The moon poised in the Zenith,
And Zephyrs coming across the lake,
Both induce a sweet sense of tranquillity,
Which few, I ween, can comprehend."

I have adopted the above rendering of this inscription in the annexed plate of transcripts.

☞ *Vide loose sheet.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*
Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

ROBERT PERT,

SAIL-MAKER.

AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG. SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her *to try* Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,
Asthma,
Bilious Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,
Bowel Complaints,
Colics,
Constipation of the Bowels,
Consumption,
Debility,
Dropsy,
Dysentery,
Erysipelas,
Female Irregularities,
Fevers of all kinds,
Fits,
Gout,
Head-ache,
Indigestion,
Inflammation,
Jaundice,
Liver Complaints,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Retention of Urine,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Sore Throats,
Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms,
Tic Douloureux,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Venereal affections,
Worms of all kinds,
Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 8d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Jany. 20, L. M. Wood, (B.-str.) *for* Hongkong.
21, Star of the East, „ London.
24, Oneida, (Am.) „ New York.
25, Audax, „ Hongkong.
27, Eamont, „ Hongkong.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Jan. 27	Lockett	B. ship	576	Valentine	Liverpool	Aug. 17	General	Hargreaves & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Jan. 16	Spec	B. schr	105	Maynard	Ningpo	Sundries	Captain.
„ 19	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	296	Jamieson	Amoy & H'kong	Silk, &c.	*E. Warden, P. & O. Agent.*
„ 21	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
„ 24	Oneida	A. ship	400	Creesy	New York	Tea, &c.	Bull, Nye and Co.
„ 24	Eamont	B. schr	120	Brown	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale and Co.
„ 26	Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Lindsay and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Arabia	Jan. 17	B. bark	364	Garthon	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Confucius	Dec. 26	B. ship	511	Penrice	Reiss and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Confucius	Nov. 20	A. str.	430	Dearborn	Russell and Co.		
Lockett	Jan. 27	B. ship	576	Valentine	Hargreaves and Co.		
Nemesis	Jan. 6	B. bark	343	Hamilton	Moncreiff, Grove and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Science	Dec. 22	A. bark	388	Roundy	Russell and Co.	Hongkong	Early

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung.*

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	D'Bussche	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Dobie	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Masdeu	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
Sir Edward Ryan	B. bark	330	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mottley.

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—British.—							
Spartan,	H.M.Ship	26	918	230	Capt. Sir W. Hoste, Bt.	1848	..
Salamander,	H. M. Str.	6	816	135	Com. J. S. Ellman.	1845	220
—American.—						Comm'ned.	
Saratoga,	U.S.Sloop	20	900	200	Com. W. S. Walker.	1850	..
Plymouth,	U.S.Sloop	20	1000	200	Com. J. Kelly.	1851	..
—French.—							
Colbert,	H.I.M.Str	6	..	..	*Capt. Beaudean.*	..	..

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, *lbs.*
Dumfries,	Liverpool	468	Sep. 20	3,214,120	5,600	2,720	......	4,000
Geelong,	London	392	Oct. 13	......	......	......	......	......
Mary Shepherd,	London	625	Oct. 18	......	......	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* RAW SILK *from* SHANGHAE,—*Season* 1852-53.

Destination.	Green Tea Lbs.	Black Tea. Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Raw Silk. Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	5,556,100	33,108,000	38,664,100*	24,803
UNITED STATES,	19,965,600	2,934,700	22,900,300†	420
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	4,060,000‡	..
COASTWISE,	....	....	2,414,000§	2,739
HALIFAX,	....	....	426,200	..
CONTINENT,	....	....	366,400	..
Total from Shanghae,	....	....	69,431,000	27,962

* By Invoice weights—including *Naomi* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage. § Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched *viâ* Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct,*

From 1st July, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales	N'keens Cases
1853—In July,		3	Vessels	......	......	853,926	2,094	......	54	......
In August,		6	„	......	......	1,957,500	10,534	......	169	......
In September,		11	„	......	......	4,766,313	5,640	......	90	40
In October,		5	„	......	......	4,010,690	906	......	101	......
In November,		4	„	......	......	2,079,684	2,328	......	......	......
Total lbs. from 5th July to 21st Nov., 1853.				......	......	13,674,107	21,702	......	441	40
Dec. 1	M. of Londonderry,	808	London	......	......	754,800	1,390	......	......	......
„ 1	Argonaut,	575	London	......	Estd.	440,000	1,242	......	......	......
„ 6	Clyde,	783	London	......	......	800,000	219	......	......	......
„ 12	Jennet,	247	London	......	Estd.	60,000	2,442	......	......	......
„ 20	Snow Squall,	750	London	......	Estd.	485,000	800	......	......	......
„ 27	Pudsey Dawson,	761	London	......	......	666,000	2,449	......	......	......
Jan. 7	Joseph Fletcher,	672	London	......	......	550,000	1,747	......	......	......
„ 10	Royal Saxon,	510	London	......	......	523,728	1,127	......	......	......
„ 17	Star of the East,	1219	Liverpool	......	......	1,115,804	845	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
July 11	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	531	......
Aug. 7	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	653	......
„ 29	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	881	cases 27
Sep. 22	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	264	cases 5
Nov. 2	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	814	......
„ 30	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	828	......
Dec. 12	Iona,	144	Hongkong	......	......	......	514	......
„ 30	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	1,009	......
Jan. 16	Iona,	144	Hongkong	......	......	......	505	......
„ 20	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	945	......
„ 21	Audax,	151	Hongkong	......	......	61,773	85	......
„ 24	Eamont,	120	Hongkong	......	......	......	......	......
„ 26	Swallow,	343	Hongkong	......	......	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* AUSTRALIA,

From 1st July, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods
Sept. 1	Aurora,	375	Sydney	......	......	120,000	......	......
Oct. 31	Emu,	308	Do.	......	......	180,872	......	......
Nov. 14	Mandarin,	344	Do.	......	......	373,700	......	......
Dec. 3	Parana,	326	Do.	......	......	257,732	......	......
„ 5	Great Britain,	492	Australia	......	......	442,500	......	......
Jan. 4	Benjamin Heape,	261	Do.	......	......	213,300	......	......

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black.	Total Pounds.	Raw Silk. Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
July 13	Carrington,	597	New York	1,832	......	1,813	......	451	......	4,096	220,547	......	......	......	6,732	227,279	231,375	8	16,525
Sep. 14	Ariel,	597	New York	379,000	22,500	15,100	65,300	77,000	46,500	665,400	......	......	......	......	......	......	665,400	10½	......
„ 14	Candace,	390	New York	112,553	5,640	14,291	23,895	35,772	13,798	205,349	33,279	......	......	......	......	33,279	238,628	31¼	2,400
„ 23	Golden Gate,	1340	New York	355,000	63,000	50,000	80,000	52,000	30,000	628,000	368,500	......	......	......	......	368,500	996,500	167	......
Oct. 13	Surprise,	1261	New York	432,700	34,100	67,400	80,300	88,000	57,900	760,000	114,000	......	......	......	......	114,000	874,000	81	......
„ 18	Gentoo,	747	New York	258,200	36,100	91,600	68,100	95,200	33,900	583,100	80,700	......	6,000	2,200	......	95,500	678,600	......	......
„ 29	Living Age,	727	New York	288,400	27,600	45,000	88,300	47,800	91,000	588,100	1,400	......	10,000	......	......	11,400	599,500	......	......
„ 31	Hussar,	721	New York	307,400	71,300	68,000	52,700	70,800	66,800	637,000	77,200	......	......	40,400	......	117,600	754,600	......	4,300
„ 31	Fleetwood,	663	Boston	346,200	31,500	105,000	82,300	47,000	26,600	637,000	155,000	......	......	......	......	155,000	793,600	......	......
Nov. 3	Huntingdon,	385	New York	308,000	2,100	14,900	34,300	49,700	43,800	452,812	......	......	......	......	......	......	452,812	16	535
„ 19	Star of the Union,	1059	New York	489,000	26,500	96,600	108,000	58,200	54,300	832,600	73,400	......	......	......	......	73,400	906,000	......	2,650
„ 19	WingsoftheMorning	915	New York	445,600	45,340	97,700	61,500	105,460	52,900	815,500	20,600	......	......	18,700	......	39,300	854,800	16	2,600
Dec. 1	Bay State,	600	New York	247,000	24,200	15,100	50,800	73,200	20,600	430,900	37,700	......	......	21,700	......	59,400	490,300	2	......
„ 11	Ala,	460	New York	290,895	......	39,864	22,336	51,062	32,707	430,364	50,477	......	......	......	......	50,477	487,341	39	......
„ 29	Channing,	535	New York	295,000	66,900	64,900	74,200	63,900	38,400	606,300	......	......	......	......	......	......	606,300	42½	5,651
„ 30	Hersilia,	310	New York	78,600	13,100	46,100	19,200	58,100	21,500	236,600	26,200	......	......	27,500	......	53,700	290,300	......	......
Jan. 18	Beverly,	670	New York	355,300	36,300	62,400	124,900	56,000	45,900	681,700	47,500	......	......	......	......	47,500	729,200	192	4,760
„ 25	Oneida,	400	New York	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,	......	......	......	......	3,036,803	......	......	......	......	......	......	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,014,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	465,172	255,463	1,005,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,086	593,322	96,429	......	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,810	16,609,257	550,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,207	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	57,675,000	20,631
Year 1852-53,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	69,431,000	28,076

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	......	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,961	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	......	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	......	137,002	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325
Year 1851-52,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	31,225,000	20,333
Year 1852-53,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	38,664,100	24,303

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou and Souchong.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Sorts and Oolong	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	......	......	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
Year 1848-49,	614,548	......	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	......	......	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000	......	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,460,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
Year 1852-53,	2,527,500	5,900	401,300	2,934,700	2,157,900	11,449,000	1,121,200	2,110,700	1,834,000	1,292,800	19,965,600	22,900,300	534

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
1848-49,	33,877,570	......	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,508	118,062	967,787	49,240	3,023,862	619,723	3,650,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,552,200	......	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	......	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	......	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 „	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,096,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,548
1851-52, in 114 „	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Estimated	65,080,400	23,040
1852-53, in 113 „	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...do.	70,809,300	31,391
1852-53, Increase,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,728,900	8,351
1852-53, Decrease,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

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AGENTS,—Messrs. Smith Elder & Co., *London.*

[*Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday, by* HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*]